A

REVIEW

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ENGLISH NATION

Thursday, January 16. 1706.

Have hitherto examin'd Objections against the Union, in order to remove Prejudices, ande w the People their Friends and Enemies

The Sum of this Matter is in short to the People of both Kingdoms, to excite them to Union in general. I have nothing to do with the Terms of it, neither do I enter into the Particulars; If there be any thing in them to be objected against, to be explained or amended, why do not these Gentlemen Authors, (for to them I speak) propose their Amendments? To cavil in general, is to arraign the Sense of both Kingdoms, that an incorporate Union is not necessary

Secoland will defire nothing unreasonable; England will deny nothing reasonable, and small Explanations on the Articles will make all the just Objections reconcilable. If I might entreat the Writers against it to do one thing, I should take it as a Favour; I am perswaded, Scotland needs no Representation but Truth, nor desires any: I would therefore beg the Gentlemen to make no Affertions, but what may be justified, no Calculations but what will bear to be examin'd; to make no Suggestions but what are probable, nor Estimates, but what are rational. In all which Articles the Authors, I have spoken to, are pleased to be extravagant.

The Treaters have form'd an Union, liable, I believe, to as few Exceptions, and wanting as few Explanations, as any Set of Men in the World could have done in that time——And I cannot but observe, that even those Gentlemen, that enjoy Places and Salaries in Scotland, which must cease

by the Union, appear as forward for it as others. Those that have always appeared for the Liberty of Scotland, and suffer'd under English Invasions, are for it; and I think, it is for their own Honour, and they need nothing to recommend them and their Families to Posterity, when the Fruit of this Union shall be more visible, than to have it wrote on their Grave-Stones and Monuments, That they realously promoted the Union of Britain.

The Myftery is no less to think, what should make the poor labouring People in Scotland assaid of the Union; whoever are Losers by it, they must be Gainers; their Condition cannot be worse than it is now, their Miseries will certainly have an End, the Improvement of Scotland must infallibly

begin with them.

The present Poverty of Scotland indeed lies here, and here only; the Barrenness and Coldness of the Country and Climate is a Jeft, that would foon be explain'd and expunged; there wants nothing but Liberty and Industry to recover Scotland, and make her quite another thing, than she is now.

Tis my Opinion, the Union will effectually bring this Improvement on the Stage; those that talk of England enslaving Scotland, and oppressing them, talk they know not what; England oppresses nor enslaves no body, her Property is Freedom, and the Nature of her Constitution makes it impossible, and therefore to such I recommend the following Story.

About the Year in the Reign of King Fames IV. of Scotland, and just about the Time of his Marriage with Margaret of England, Daughter to Henry VII. a Woman brought forth a Rrange Monster, at or near the City of Glasgow, it was from the Navel downward a Man-Child, one and entire in

Shape.

It flood upon the same Feet, and had the same Vessels of Expulsion, and every Part

of the Foundation was regular.

But from the Belly upwards it was two diffinct Creatures, divided in Parts, had two Heads, two perfect and separated Bodies, and received its Nourishments two

Ways, tho' it avoided but by the same; and which was yet more wonderful, it had a Division of Souls, two Hearts, separate and sometimes opposite Wills, Passions and Affections; and this so apparent, that sometimes one side would quarrel with its Neighbour, and almost sight.

The Historical Part of this History is attested to my Hand by Bachanan, and in particular in Drummont's History of the James's, P. 203. The Creature was brought up at the King's Charge, and lived twenty

eight Years.

From this firange Story, I prefume to argue a little about this Union, to which it feems to me a very natural Allegory.

Here are two Nations, they are already tied together in all the Foundation Parts; they stand upon the same Legs, go upon the same Feet, and are inseparably join'd in those Parts, which are the Support and Strength of the Body; but they are divided in their upper Part, have two Constitutions, two Digestions, two Wills, and too much opposite Inclinations.

Now suppose, when this Monster was pleased to be angry with it self, or one Part, according to Mr. H-r, interfer'd with another, a Man had come, and whilpering to one of the Heads, should tell it, he would direct it, how it hould effectually subdue the other, and defiroy it; and the Thing should be so foolish as to hearken to its own Passion, and the malicious Proposal; What would be the Confequence? Would it not be, that, being unable to separate it self from the Part which it had ruin'd; the Mortallity of the other would defcend to the Parts that were effential to both, and communicating Corruption to them, the Contagion would ascend, the Whole must die, and the Wretch become Felo de fe.

The Application of this is too plain to need the least Illustration from me, I leave it to the Consideration of all Britain; but especially I recommend it to them, that think, England, when united, can crush Scotland, when she is a Part of her self, without feeling the mortal Effects of it to

her own Prosperity.

MISCELLANEA.

Hen I have to often talk'd of the Facobites attempting to bring the Presbyterians in Scotland into Aversions.against the Union; and after I have first blam'd, and a little laugh'd at the ridiculous Folly of the one fide for attempting it, and expecting any Success from it; and at the other for being drawn into such an Abfurdity, I must at the same time not be supposed to deny, but they have in some meafure been drawn in; and therefore I shall not attempt to excuse the Folly of one, any more than the Knavery of the other.

And to me a brief Dialogue, which I had the Pleasure of hearing lately between a facobite and an Ante Union Presbyterian, de-

ferves some Remark.

Well, says the facobite to the Presbyterian, I hope now, you begin to see, whither you are all a going?

Pref. Why, where are we a going? Fac. To Slavery and absolute Subjection under Pretence of Advantages, Trade, and

I know not how many fine Stories? Pref. What, you mean by the Union, don't you? I confess, I do not like it.

fac. Like it! I don't know how you should; I am pleas'd to see, that you Presbyserians, when you might have had Liberry of Conscience in its full Extent, and enjoy'd all the Security you could have wish'd for, fhould now run headlong into a Snare of Bondage, the same you made a Pretence of to dethrone your King.

Pref. I don't know what to fay it, indeed I don't like it! I am afraid, 'tis all a Snare,

and the Church will be ruin'd !

Fac. Ay, you deserve to have it ruin'd, if you are such Fools to fland still, and let all your Conflictution be blown up at once, and your civil and religious Rights go all at a

Pref. Why, what can we do?

fac. Do! why, what do you use to do in fuch Cases? — Take Arms, and join your Friends; that, tho' you have not deferv'd it from them, will assist and stand by you, rather than see you swallow'd up in this

Pref. That's a hard Choice, we do not know what to determine; your Party will bring in Popery and French Tyranny.

Fac. And this Party will being in Bishops upon you, which you hate as bad. But come, what will you fay, if we will join with you in pure Charity to your Condition, and to prevent your Destruction?

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Pref. That would be great indeed, but no body will believe, you will stop there!

fac. Yes, we will stop there; and rather than you shall be thus bubbled, we will all fland by you; perhaps a Time may offer, when either you or we shall be wifer; if you will be true to your selves, we will all assist and direct you.

Pref. How will you affift us?

Fac. Why, we will vote for you, address against the Union for you, struggle for Security for you, fight for you, or any thing for you to break the Union off, that you may not be ruin'd; and if you will be advis'd by us, you shall not fail of Success.

Pref. Well, you speak fairly, what

Course would you have us take?

Fac. Why, your Way is plain; first, get all your Friends, Ministers, and all you can, that are convinc'd of the Injury of it, to rail against it, preach and pray against it, and fill the Peoples Heads with the Apprehenfions of the terrible Consequences of it, and this will prepare the People all over the Kingdom to oppose it allarm; their Heads, 'tis no matter whether they understand it or no; the less they understand of it, the better.

Pref. Well, this will make them uneafie;

out what Effect will it have?

Fac. Why, it will open their Eyes, that they will see, where they and all their Church is a going; and then when they see the Pit, let them alone for falling into it.

Pref. But what shall we do to move the Parliament to make us secure; for that is

what we want?

Fac. Secure, you cannot be secure with a Union! you must crowd in your Addresses from all the Kingdom, not for more security, for that is impossible, but against the Union in general, for that is the Case, as a thing inconsistent with Security, either of Liberty or Religion—The rest of this Dialogue shall be in my next.

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